



## INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY. 1889.  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1889.  
(With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(Two Specimen Number Issue),  
Comments with Appendix, Plans &c., &  
Royal 8vo. pp. 1216. \$5.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo. pp. 820. \$1.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised, and brought up  
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,

For Medicinal and Toilet uses.

Guaranteed to contain 20 per cent pure  
PIENOL or CARBOLIC ACID.

These Soaps are specially prepared for use in  
Tropical Climates and will be found most useful in  
cleaning and purifying the skin, relieving  
irritation and reducing the risk of contagion.

STRONG MEDICINAL,

in Single Tablet boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent. of  
Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR. Do.

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MEDIUM. Do.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per  
cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

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TOILET SOAPS,  
3 Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent.  
of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT. Do.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

do anything in the United States to alter their verdict. They can threaten to tear up the Treaties and break off all relations, but the Washington Authorities will not be frightened, for they urge that the balance of trade is with China, and it will therefore not pay her to break with the States. Moreover the Americans are not really dependent upon China for anything; the bulk of their tea and silk are imported from Japan, and other articles of produce imported would either be obtained elsewhere or raised in some part of the republic, which possesses so diversified a soil and climate in its wide boundaries. In brief, therefore, the United States Government appear to us to have taken a very drastic step, impelled thereto by a pressure too great to be safely resisted, but one which has not been adopted without some thought as to consequences, and one, too, by which they intend to abide.

The ceremony of launching the new despatch boat *Yoshima* was performed by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at Yokohama building yard on the morning of the 1st last, amidst a good deal of pomp. The vessel's keel was laid in June, 1887, that she has barely been two years in construction. Her length between perpendiculars is 96 ft. 6 in., breadth 16 ft. 6 in., depth of hold 4 ft. 6 in., and dead weight 4,600 tons, while her displacement will be 1,800 tons. She is to carry 100 men. Her engines are to be inclined direct-acting, surface-condensing compound engines, working twin screws, number of boilers 6, pressure per square inch 150 lbs., indicated horse-power 5,400; and her speed is estimated at 20 knots. She has been built on the designs of Mr. Berth. The Japanese Govt. from whom she will be paid the sum going is cleaned, ready the armament will probably consist of 15 12-centimetre guns, six machine guns, and two torpedo tubes.

A trial is proceeding at Shanghai in which a Chinaman is charged with setting fire to his house with intent to defraud the North British Insurance Co.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, has already decided to increase its capital.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After half hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

BIRTH.—At No. 83, Murray Junction, on the 1st inst., the wife of J. M. Butler, of a son. [612]  
DEATH.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m., at his residence, Bentleymoor Drive, aged 81. [613]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27TH, 1889.

ATZEGOUR there appears little likelihood of the Peking Government making any great diplomatic effort to secure the abrogation of the Chinese Exclusion Act recently passed by the United States Congress, the natives of Southern China are not losing sight of the question or ceasing to hope that the present restrictions will be relaxed. It is possible the Tsing-ti Yamen believe that a policy of masterly inactivity may be most effective in the long run in dealing with the Americans. They may imagine, with the Kwang-tung, that there will before long be a reaction in the Pacific States in favour of the now confirmed and excluded race. The Canton journal expresses a belief that the animosity to Chinese in the United States is only to be found among the labouring classes, whose main object is to keep up high wages, but that the landowners and farmers would rather see the Chinamen settle down, as they make better workmen, are more thrifty, more hardworking, and, what is more, are contented with less wages. It is therefore argued that the States are really benefited, and that very materially, by Chinese workmen. This view of the question has doubtless been in some degree inspired by the remarks and statements of the San Francisco Examiner, which of course have a certain basis of fact to rest upon. There are a good many among the agriculturalists and husbandmen of the Golden State who would gladly employ Chinese labour in preference to that of the Caucasian, who not only demands higher wages, but is a much more intractable workman. But two swallows will not make a summer, nor will the proclivities of a few isolated employers of labour weigh much with the men who legislate for the republic. They are elected by the democracy, and they have to obey the mandate of the electors. In the United States the first consideration with a statesman is the party, and to preserve its ascendancy the policy of the Government must be made to run on lines acceptable to the nicest and most aggressive of the different cliques or factions that have grievances to be redressed or fads to ventilate. At the present moment the mass of the American electors are satisfied with the Exclusion Act, which they consider is well calculated to serve its purpose and effectually prevent the influx of Chinese labourers. They are not at all likely to repeal the Act, but if they find it is still not a water-tight measure they will amend it until it is, and the Chinamen are effectively barred out. No piece of scutum, no "man and brother" argument, will be likely to impress them. They have decided, in their own expressive though not very elegant vernacular, that the Chinese have "got to go," and they mean to see them go. Nor is this all: they are also quite determined that the United States shall no longer be a happy hunting ground for the scum of other nations. Only emigrants who are able to give an account of themselves, and show certificates of respectability are in future to be admitted to reside in the Union. The American Government no longer desire to fill up the waste lands with any and every sort of population. It has of late dawned upon them that the influx of undesirable immigrants into their fair land has been unduly great, and the low state of education prevailing in some States and the high rate of crime existing go to bear out most forcibly these impressions. Under these circumstances therefore, the Chinese Government need not look for a reversal of the sentence of exclusion passed upon the subjects of the Emperor Kwang-tung. "Ye cannot enter here" is engraved on the Golden Gates of the great port of the Pacific for Chinamen to read, and we fear it will take a very long period to bring the peoples of California into a more hospitable frame of mind. Now it is clear that the Peking Government can

A. Kobo native paper says that delegates from the various tea-producing companies carrying on business in Osaka, Kyoto, Yamashiro, Mis, and Kobo waited upon His Excellency Count Imamura the other day and had an important conference with him relative to their branch of business. His Excellency told them that he was in full accord with the policy of attempting to imitate Chinese tea, which has the black or Formosa description, because it has peculiar flavour and fragrance due to soil or climate or to the plant being somewhat different to Japan tea. The product of this country had also its special properties, and it will be better to gain a reputation based on those alone. The delegates were strongly opposed to the Minister's view of the matter, and returned after giving expression to their opinions.

Chung Achian shop cools, said that he went to the Public Gardens in the company of the complainant. When they got outside the Gardens he noticed four or five men, believed to be Chinese, shouting and abusing him. They took his witness and carried him away. They then went to the police station, and the police came and took him. He was then taken to the prison, and the police released him.

Tang Kai, P.O. 249, gave evidence as to arresting the prisoners.

Inspector Swanen said that on the 18th the last prisoners were brought to No. 1 Station by the last witness. He telegraphed to the Central Station for the complainant. On his arrival the prisoners were released among other offenders, and the last prisoner was identified by the complainant, the first prisoner immediately and the others after a little hesitation.

His Worship sentenced each of the prisoners to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

KEEPING A PRECIOUS DOG.

J. M. V. Figueredo, No. 5, Caine-road, was charged with suffering to be a large and unmerciful ferocious dog which bit his son in the Arithmetick road when the dog, without provocation, rushed at him and bit him badly.

Inspector Parry said there had been several complaints about this dog.

Fined 5s.

## BEFORE MR. H. E. POLLOCK.

AN ABSURD.

J. Porcelli, 28, bow-wain of the steamer *Chateau Lassalle*, was charged with assaulting A. Rutton and cutting him on the hand, on the 26th inst.

Complainant, carpenter on board the *Chateau Lassalle*, said he joined the ship at Port Said. Defendant was boatswain of the same steamer. He was on board when witness joined. Defendant and himself used to meet, especially on the 25th instant, about 6 o'clock in the cabin with a friend, writing letters. The door of the cabin was locked. Defendant came and knocked at the door, and witness went to get his supper ready. Witness did not open the door. Defendant broke the lock and burst open the door. Defendant then pulled him out of his cabin. He got away and went and told the chief mate and he gave witness another cabin to sleep in. Defendant was slightly drunk at that time. There was no one to be got to open the door. Defendant sat down and waited for a long time. He became nervous and did not know what to do. On the morning of the 26th he went to the mate and got breakfast for himself with his permission. Formerly he had been in the habit of getting breakfast for both himself and the defendant. Defendant came into his cabin just as he was going to begin breakfast. Defendant and he wanted his breakfast. Witness told him everyone was to get breakfast for himself now. Witness was writing letters in the cabin when defendant came in and down on the floor, knocked him on the breast, and struck him with his fist on the sides of the head. Defendant then pulled out a knife. Witness caught hold of defendant's hand, and was cut on the fingers. Witness reported the matter to the mate and then went back to his breakfast. He met defendant again who threatened him.

Oia Rosemeyer, on board the steamer *Strait's Independent*, gave evidence of having been attacked by the crew of the steamer *Saint-Antoine*. Defendant, who was boatswain of the *Saint-Antoine*, was accused of having beaten him. Defendant was boatswain of the *Saint-Antoine*. He was on board when witness joined. Defendant and himself used to meet, especially on the 25th instant, about 6 o'clock in the cabin with a friend, writing letters. The door of the cabin was locked. Defendant came and knocked at the door, and witness went to get his supper ready. The door was open. Defendant then pulled him out of his cabin. Defendant then pulled out a knife. Defendant and he wanted his breakfast. Witness told him everyone was to get breakfast for himself now. Witness was writing letters in the cabin when defendant came in and down on the floor, knocked him on the breast, and struck him with his fist on the sides of the head. Defendant then pulled out a knife. Witness caught hold of defendant's hand, and was cut on the fingers. Witness reported the matter to the mate and then went back to his breakfast. He met defendant again who threatened him.

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The complaint of the Singapore and Penang police as to their pay areas, we learn from the *Strait's Independent*, from the fact that when the Crown Agents applied to the Scotland Yard for a Police order was issued by the authorising officer for volunteers for service in the Straits and Indian Police.

It is agreed that the pay of a constable in the Straits was to be \$40, equal to 27 and a ration allowance of \$10, equal to 21 1/2 per month; as this made it appear that the dollars were worth

more than the £1 12s. 6d. per month.

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bring the story to an end, however, at last my "boy" made a bargain with them and we were freed of several debts at each gate that they could manage to lead us through before we got back to the street and our horses. I got a photograph, too, after all—for just before the last gate there was a wonderfully pretty pavilion with a great bough laid before it. So I took a picture of it, and went to the boy, and escaped the crowd who thought I thought the crowd were not watching me. Three or four of them, however, caught sight of me and made one jump for me and the camera. I managed to keep my feet and a big kick just touched the camera, breaking one of the supports of the shutter. The picture is not exactly what photographer calls a "plucky," and it might have been a good composition, but it would serve as a souvenir of a horrid night and quarter of an hour. I then crossed the gate all right, and my "boy" was following when half a dozen of the scoundrels precipitated themselves on him and sent him flying head first into the middle of the street, while my other camera, tripped and bag of double-backs landed each in a separate mud hole.

That afternoon as I was mending my detective equipment, I came in with the tea. "Master?" "Well?" "No, I'll go home again any more—belong very bad." "Yes, you never go there again with me." And I did not keep my appointment next morning to photograph the big Buddha further.

HENRY NORMAN.

#### THE YELLOW RIVER BREACH.

Mr. John W. Stevenson, of the China Inland Mission, Shanghai, has kindly forwarded us (N. C. Daily) with the following extract from a letter written to the G. I. Missionaries, dated Chau-ki-ko, March 27th February. The writer, with a companion, had just returned from a ten days' tour in the flooded districts north of Chau-ki-ko. Mr. Stevenson tells us that the information contained in this letter is the first of a reliable character that the office at Shanghai has received direct from its missionaries in Hsien-kuang regarding the state of the Yellow River.

"We found no water whatever coming from the Yellow River, though in many places large tracts of country are still submerged; in other places the farmers had been busy tilling, and where the water had receded, before even the branch was closed, they had been able to plant their grain. In a great many places, however, this had been impossible, the soil being a little better than a swamp. In this difference of opinion we thought the best but little complaint. Trade was still open, and the branch closed, everyone's hope seemed high that now their troubles were almost over. Though we had taken some money with us to relieve any urgent cases, we had no occasion to use it, so desparate cases coming under our notice.

"We saw much distress, but it was so general we felt we do not begin to distribute with the amount available. As our disposal, the reason we found so little relief, though the river was at its height, was that the power of all gone to T'ai-kung and other places, and this month or two the numbers seeking relief in this have been greater than ever in T'ai-kung, the increase being 20,000 over the numbers given now and those given three months ago to us as we passed through that place. Already here is a talk that all the centres of relief are to close—some say in a month, while others in two months."

#### NAGASAKI.

It is under consideration to form another Electric Light Company in Nagasaki, in addition to the one recently started. It is stated that the estimated expenditure of the Japanese Consulate to be established at Odessa, Odessa, Bombay, and Vancouver are not less than the estimates of expenditure for the original company.

The new Elion Mill at Inasa has been completed as to permit of work being commenced, and the ceremony of formally inaugurating the establishment will shortly be held. The Mill has been erected by a company of native merchants and others, with a capital of \$10,000. Strong substantial brick buildings have been specially erected for the purpose, and it is now known that it is used for foreign manufacture. It has been fully proved by experience that the sort of steel required for the iron-grown grain, and with proper management we have no doubt the undertaking will turn out to be a sound investment to those interested.—*Rising Sun.*

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams, from Australian sources have not yet appeared in our columns:

IN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 16th February. The Earl of Onslow, Governor of New Zealand, was entertained at a farewell banquet last night prior to his departure for that colony.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the principal speaker, and in the course of his speech said that the responsibility of selecting the Governor of the colonies must rest with the Imperial Government, though it was undoubtedly their duty to select the best men possible.

Lord Onslow, replying to the toast of his health, expressed his sympathy with the cause, and said he hoped to promote a closer tie between them and the mother country, so as to shorten the term of his Governorship. His hospitalities were on a liberal scale. The Marquis of Lorne, who also spoke, concurred that the days of Downing-street dictated to the colonies had ceased.

#### INADEQUATE DEFENCES.

LONDON, 16th February. Lord Carnarvon, in a letter to the Times today, complained of the inadequacy of the artillery, the various coaling and other naval stations at home and abroad. He said that the Marquis of Lorne, who also spoke, concurred that the days of Downing-street dictated to the colonies had ceased.

#### THE BALKAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 21st February. Germany demands the punishment of Mr. J. Klein, who was compelled to leave Samoa for active part took in supporting the cause.

#### ROUBAISIE IN NEW ZEALAND.

ACELAND, 18th February. Te Koeli, the chief who was in the Poverty Bay massacre of 1864, was accompanied by one hundred armed followers, is now proceeding on a visit to the natives of the colony. Victoria has advised me in the direction of sending orders to the war department that the days of Downing-street dictated to the colonies had ceased.

#### INADEQUATE DEFENCES.

LONDON, 16th February. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that the country is in a position to pay interest on a loan of £20,000,000 for defence purposes without any increased taxation.

The Birmingham factories are now working day and night manufacturing shell and ammunition for quick-service guns.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, 18th February. Herr Liecht estimates that the European fleet for the first six months of the present campaign will be 150,000 tons above last visible supply in Europe, while in North America it will be 150,000 tons below.

Wadehouse Watkins having declined the service of St. Asaph, in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Hart, the appointment was conferred on the Rev. Alfred George, Vicar of Carmarthen.

#### LONDON, 19th February.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute advised the fellows of the institute to become associated with the Imperial Institute, so as to be an interchange of privilege, the Colonial State retaining its own building and the rest of its own rights.

#### NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

##### LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 20th February. The Russian Government are spending five millions of rubles in improving and strengthening the defences of Vladivostok.

The Canadian House of Commons last night,

by a majority of 23, rejected a motion to the effect that the Canadian Government should appoint agents to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign Powers without regard to Great Britain.

LONDON, 21st February.

The Corps of Commissionaires will be extended to Malacca as soon as the Sydney branch of the service has enrolled from 80 to 100 members.

The death is announced of Lady Duffy, wife of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 26th March.

UPPER.

Quotations are—

New Malwa ..... 350 per picul, silver, 14 to 2 entries

Old Malwa ..... 360 per picul, silver, 12 to 24 entries

Older Malwa ..... 3610 per picul, silver, 11 to 21 entries

Fatna (New) ..... 3550 to 3585 per chest

Banava (New) ..... 355 to 523 "

##### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 9/14

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight ..... 3/0

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/0

Documentary Bills, at months' sight ..... 3/0

PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/79

Credits, at months' sight ..... 3/38

NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 7/84

Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 7/44

HONG KONG—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2/18

Bank, on demand ..... 2/20

CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2/18

Bank, on demand ..... 2/20

ON CHINA—

Bank, at sight ..... 7/13

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/21

SOVEREIGNS—

SHAKES.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—160

General Account—

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—

\$1 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 297 per share.

Kiangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share.

Chih-kuang Insurance Company—Tls. 97 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$185 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 14 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$115 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$360 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$85 per share.

Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$25 per share.

String Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$15 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—51 per cent prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—123 per cent prem.

State-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—

Fax—

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—\$10 per share, now.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$73 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$130 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$189 per share.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$88 per share.

Iceberg Ice Company's Shares—\$105 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Punjon and Sungkie Due Sancuan Mining Company, Limited—\$51 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rape Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium now.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$197 per share.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$17.50 per share, now.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—3 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 G—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—11 per cent. premium now.

Sociedad Francesa de Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$310 per cent. prem. sellers.

Hongkong High Level Transportways Company, Limited—200 per cent. prem. sellers.

East Borneo Planting Company, Limited—\$55 per share.

Crabbeck & Co., Limited—\$50 per share.

Elion Mill of Inasa—\$100 per share.

The new Elion Mill at Inasa has been com-

menced, and the ceremony of formally in-

augurating the establishment will shortly be held.

The Mill has been erected by a company of

native merchants and others, with a capital of

£10,000. Strong substantial brick buildings

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a few Chinese and Foreign alarmists, even that appears now to have subsided.

The gunboat *Rattler* has been sent to Amoy at the request of the British Consul. It appears that Chiarini's Circus is expected at that port, and as all the riffraff from the neighbouring country are likely to come to see it at Kulangsu, and that the police on the island, Mr. Forrest, had the name of a man-of-war desirable.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The *Shen-pao* bears that the wife of the Chinese Resident in Korea, Yuan, is cultivating friendly relations with the wife and daughters of all foreign officials. On 5th March she gave a ladies' dinner, at which the wife of the Japanese Minister was present, followed by a performance by a troupe specially engaged, of a drama from that of the King of the *Tang* Kingdom.

At H.M.'s Palace, Canton, five men named Gumb, Roger, Laurence, Eldon (Quartermasters) and Henry French, refrigerating engineer, members of the crew of the P. & O. steamer *Katia-L-Hind*, were charged with sealing about five hundred dollars worth of opium from the vessel. French and Laurence were discharged and the other three were committed for trial.

## CHINKiang.

The *Shen-pao* says—There has been very nearly another very serious riot at Chickking.

On 1st March the rebels were driven through the principal roads of the foreign settlement, when one, fearing he had lost his heavy clothes, stopped to remove some of them. A Chinese policeman saw him and advanced to make him move on. The coolie said,

"Wait till I have taken off my coat, and I am so."

Then the policeman impatient of delay and observing the man beginning to strip, hit him on the head with a stick, making a considerable hole in the blood-vessel. This caused the man to fall to the ground, at which time he cried aloud around like a mad wall in an anxiety to obtain his coat.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the underwriters on or before the 27th instant, after which will be received.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Hills of Lading will be consigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

## Hongkong, 21st March, 1889.

568 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PREUSSEN," FROM BREMEN AND FORTS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE above named steamer having arrived.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tea, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on the 27th instant, after which will be received.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Hills of Lading will be consigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

## Hongkong, 21st March, 1889.

568 N. S. "PREUSSEN,"

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Optional cargo will be landed in Hongkong, and the same will be received on the 27th instant, after which will be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th April, after which will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Hills of Lading will be consigned by

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

## Hongkong, 21st March, 1889.

568 NOTICE.

CARGO shipped on German steamer

Independent from Rangoon has been transhipped on Board the German steamer

Picciola for Amoy.

BAN HO & Co., Agents S. E. Independent.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1889.

568 FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"LYDIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send to their Hills of Lading for counter-charge at the Underwriters and to the immediate discharge of the goods from the steamer.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on the contrary to be given before FOUR P.M., TO-DAY.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed in the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Godown Co. and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMMSEN & Co., Agents.

## Hongkong, 23rd March, 1889.

568 TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX. S.S. "BELLEPHORON," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Underwriters not later than the 27th inst. for shipping per steamer "CYCLOPS."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1889.

568 OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Company's Steamer

"BELLEPHORON,"

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1815

Are represented in China by

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. & by

H. E. REYNELL & Co. in Japan.

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by these well-known Shippers.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY.

THE BEST—Only one quality consigned.

PORT—"INVANIE."

Invalids in particular are recommended to select this Wine. See special Advertisement.

SHERRY.

For Connoisseurs the following Wines have their own distinctive merits.

THE "INVANIE," pale, delicate, fine flavor.

"AMOROSO," a Sherry very popular.

"MANZANILLA," a clear dry sparkling Wine.

"SHERRY—WHITE SEAL," a special favorite in China, very delicate and soft.

CLARET.

Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please vivified palates.

MOUTON.....in quarts and pints.

LAURE.....in quarts and pints.

ST. ESTEPHE.....in quarts and pints.

MAGNUM—MEDOC.....in quarts and pints.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MS. KOREE of the Berlin Consulate.

M. STAINFIELD, 63, Queen's Road East, has PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Good Accommodation, well furnished Rooms at moderate rates.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms marked.

## TONQUIN.

TONQUIN papers announce that Dr. Lee Quan, one of the two principal principal chancery of the province of Bao-ni-hu, had tendered his submission, his partisans following suit.

The *Avenir du Tonkin* notes the appearance of which we (*Shen-pao*) cannot vouch, that the Emperor desires to invite Prince Kung to return to public life, believing that advice from those of such experience would be of much benefit to him in the conduct of his reign. A certain high official in the capital has drawn a secret memorial to His Majesty recommending that, to prevent wasting the public funds, the Nan Hai Palace should be abandoned, and that the small railway train, steamers, and electric light apparatus should be sent to where they came from or returned to the Viceroy Li Hung-chuan; also that the Yu Ho K'ao Bridge over the Imperial Canal should be reopened to public traffic, as since the foundation of the Dynasty nearly 300 years ago it had never been closed before.

There is a report at Peking, for the accuracy of which we (*Shen-pao*) cannot vouch, that the Emperor desires to invite Prince Kung to return to public life, believing that advice from those of such experience would be of much benefit to him in the conduct of his reign. A certain high official in the capital has drawn a secret memorial to His Majesty recommending that, to prevent wasting the public funds, the Nan Hai Palace should be abandoned, and that the small railway train, steamers, and electric light apparatus should be sent to where they came from or returned to the Viceroy Li Hung-chuan; also that the Yu Ho K'ao Bridge over the Imperial Canal should be reopened to public traffic, as since the foundation of the Dynasty nearly 300 years ago it had never been closed before.

From the *Avenir du Tonkin* we learn that a serious obstacle to the navigation of the river between Hanoi and Haiphong has grown up by the shores of the latter. The French column sent against them "They had to be defeated at Thanh-hai, near Monkan, and a continuous guilla warfare had been going on between the small garrison and the freebooters. On the approach of the column specially directed against them they evacuated their position, and had commenced the demolition of their defences, a work that was completed for them by the French with dynamite. The village was entirely destroyed." On the 26th March a small Chinese band was encountered at Kai-machay, and a short but lively engagement took place, the pirates being unable to hold their ground under the fire of the artillery, which is said to have inflicted severe loss on them. The loss on the French side, as we learn from the account in the *Avenir du Tonkin*, was confined to three wounded. The pursuit was kept up for two days, when the Chinese were driven across the stream which constitutes the frontier.

For other mail news see Supplement.

BORNEO TIMBER.

THE BRITISH BORNEO TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Are prepared to supply NEW & VALUABLE TIMBERS for Ship and House Building, Furniture, Wharves, &c., in round or square Logs, Beams, or Sawn to any specification. Also Sawn timber at the Office, where also Price List and Despatch Books are to be had, and larger samples at our Godown, East Point. The above Company have arranged for Royal Engineers to be made by the Province, Parade, and other large steamers direct to this port.

JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1888.

568 M. A. T. N. B. E. U. K.

THE MANUFACTURER OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

DRAWING ROOM AND DINING ROOM SUITS, LOUNGES AND BIG CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, WINE-RACKS, DRESSING TABLES AND MARBLE TOP WASH-STANDS, MANTLE AND CONSOLE GLASSES.

SILK PLUSHES IN VARIOUS COLOURS, TAPESTRIES IN LATEST DESIGNS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Hongkong, 26th April 1888.

568 THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.

REDUCED PRICE \$1.

Containing the best of the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture &c. &c. with the Port and Mandarin Pronunciation.

The Daily Press Office.

For Prizes apply to either of the above Firms marked.

CLIQUE.

Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please vivified palates.

MOUTON.....in quarts and pints.

LAURE.....in quarts and pints.

ST. ESTEPHE.....in quarts and pints.

MAGNUM—MEDOC.....in quarts and pints.

MUSICAL AND SINGING.

MS. KOREE of the Berlin Consulate.

M. STAINFIELD, 63, Queen's Road East, has PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Good Accommodation, well furnished Rooms at moderate rates.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms marked.

LIQUEUR.

BRANDY from the Monastery.

C. P. & Co. are the sole Consignees of this world-wide known Liqueur.

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Containing the best of the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture &c. &c. with the Port and Mandarin Pronunciation.

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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1889.

## THE RETIREMENT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

is a world of change, and the tiny of Hongkong has perhaps more than re of mutations. We are perpetually some departing resident, welcoming new arrival, and sometimes lamenting loss by death. Happily the latter least common. But of partings from ends and familiar faces there is no We have now to bid farewell to our had so much to do with the progress of the Colony, and its beautification is imprint of his taste, and the traces skill are to be seen on every side of we seek a monument of the Hon. J. Price we have but to look around. Mr. Price arrived in Hongkong in 1873, he has laboured unremittingly public works, marking not only substantial structures, but to the lime adorn the city and render pleasure walk, roads, and public places. the sixteen years of his tenure of head of the Public Works Department. Mr. Price has done much to trans the Col. of Victoria, while he has at the time carried out the largest and most important works we possess. Though new the new Praya, which though showy piece of work, is one that has fully withstood, unsoothed, the ensuing water and the fury of the gale, he engaged on the Polfuson conduit, proceeded to construct the Tyne Works, by which an abundant supply water is secured in penitentiary to the Kennedy and Bowen roads afford unrivaled and healthful sides for pedestrians, greatly needed care for him the lasting gratitude residents in a place where for the Caine and Robinson Roads were very walls. On the heights Mr. Paxton erected up sites for buildings in one by the mountain roads he has cut, less the latest Magasin Gap Road, is least successful or valuable. The new and the Protestant Cemetery have been converted from wastes into pleasure by the Surveyor-General. Glencairn has been transformed from an ugly to a sheltered fernery with a splendid rough; numerous covers and places one time were eyesores have been ed into little oases of shade and ver and scarcely a road in the Colony, been widened, graded, and improved. The Rail Course has been drained in Causeway Bay, the city ex westward and the new suburb ready Town formed, new roads and sites opened up above the Robinson and numerous spots drained and retable. Under Mr. Price's direction, some important public buildings either enlarged or rebuilt. The Lighthouses at Capes D'Aguilar, Robinson, the Government Civil Hospital, the Victoria College, and the Observatory are the principal. The port of Kowloon has also felt the touch transforming hand. New roads Tsim-tsa-tau and Yau-mah-teh the desire of the Surveyor-General to their development, while large remains at the latter show his foresight, fitting room for its expansion. Hongkong likewise received attention and is the filthy and insanitary collection that once clustered round the present Hongkong and Whampoa Dock. The different villages have received attention at his hands, laid out in wide streets and rest areas. The foregoing do not exhaust list of improvements we owe to Mr. Price, and numerous others have been made for the industry and ability. The new about to be erected were designed and will surely do him further credit. Comprehensive scheme of drainage has projected by him, and will be carried out course. The Praya reclamation prepared under his direction and advice, in conjunction with its pro. Mr. Chater, and has received his support. Should it be forgotten Mr. Price is due the more accurate of Crown Lots for the re-issue of leases, the disengagement of land titles, and the more precise definition tenures. To plan for improving city he has invariably ungrudging assistance, and to social needs he has given the benefit of his great culture, and wide experience, it is for us to say that Mr. Price is a man whom it will not be easy to replace, done very much for Hongkong, and deserves realis his merits and his value. worked most assiduously and intently for her improvement, bestowing both his time and talents on the task, with him, the residents generally are parting with one who has not mere plumb and compass, but one identified him with the place, his desire has been advancement helping, and whose labour has been prolific of good results.

## GOVERNOR ON HIS DEFENCE.

fending himself against what he is to term "vibratory rhetoric" Sir William Des Vaux has allowed his impulse to betray him into the situation of what to him may be unrepresentable, but misrepresentative same. In closing his despatch to Secretary of State on the prohibitory proposed concert at the Government Civil His Excellency says:—"These, my Lords, are the facts of the case that caused the use on my account of a variety in the flowers of vibratory rhetoric, of which I enclose some choice ones taken from local newspapers published last week." One of the reasons the Daily Press of the 15th March issue reproduced a paragraph from Truth, which was given within marks, and without one word of it, or endorsement. As every reader knows, a journal is not responsible for opinions expressed in quotations or contemporaries, any more than it is of its correspondents. The item simply as a piece of news, on the information that our readers would be interested in perusing the comments of a London

paper on a local incident. Though the facts of the case were known to us within a very short time of the occurrence, we refrained from making any comment on them, for the reason that it seemed to be a departmental matter, and that its public discussion could serve no good and but might beget the case where there are feelings on both sides—enmity and strife, and lead to unjust recriminations. When, however, we found the subject referred to in Mr. Labouchere's characteristic manner in Truth we found the our readers who do not see that journal the opportunity of reading what that amazing though vulgar writer had to say. Such are the facts, so far as this journal is concerned. His Excellency in accusing us of indulging in "flowers of vibratory rhetoric", at his expense, it will be seen made an utterly groundless charge. That His Excellency would be guilty of misrepresentation or false accusation in cold blood we do not for a moment believe, but when a man allows his infamy of temper to assume control of his pen or his tongue he has to take the responsibility for the words to which his name is attached. That Sir William Des Vaux suffered from a very grave infirmity of temper, so grave indeed as sometimes to effect the discharge of some of his minor official duties, became known soon after his arrival in the colony. It is, if rumour speaks correctly, dependent on bodily ailment, but His Excellency has the reputation in the ranks of the Service of being such an evidently fair-minded man that he is always ready withdraw a hasty censure or reverse an unjust decision when cause is shown. Whatever opinion may have been formed of his private character, as a Governor he has commanded the fullest confidence of the community, both on account of his ability and his manifest integrity of purpose. That confidence we hope he will retain throughout the term of his government.

It must be confessed, however, that his despatch of the 18th March places the Governor in a more unfavourable light than any of his previous writings or acts. That it is an able despatch and body will confess after reading it, but it is the despatch of a man in a state of extreme irritability. His Excellency says the story which has been in circulation represents him as having, "arbitrarily and from unworthy motives," denied an innocent pleasure to the patients in the public hospital. That his action in the matter was arbitrary can be no doubt; the unworthiness of motive, other than baseness of temper and concern about his dignity, was at the time absent. Unworthiness of motive has changed since the period when England's wooden walls were sufficient to safeguard her from a foreign foe. The silver streak which divides her from France these days of fast steamers and quick transports of troops can be easily crossed in a few hours by a large army, and the British Navy must either be overwhelmingly superior to all others or the southern coast of England must be efficiently guarded by troops and fortifications.

This is slowly being grasped by those responsible; they are also setting the outer gates of the scattered empire in something like a condition to stand siege or attack. Meantime, we would once again direct attention to a link or two in the chain of defence which have yet to be provided. During the last war there was the fact that the telegraphic communication between Singapore and this colony was at the mercy of a foreign Power, and that at any moment Hongkong might become suddenly isolated was born in on the notice both of the colonists and of the Authorities. Representations were made to the Imperial Government on the subject, and it was strongly urged that a direct cable should be laid between Hongkong and Singapore. There is already a considerable market at Bhamo, but this will be immensely expanded when the railway reaches the town. Products from all parts of Yunnan, and some probably even from distant Szechuan will then naturally gravitate to Bhamo, as it will thus find a ready way to large markets than it sent before the Chinese came. The Chief Commissioner, in his speech at Mandalay on the opening of the line, rightly described the railway as the first gift of England to Upper Burma. The King of Bhamo's capital is now connected with the seaboard by rail, and its trade will therefore have a quicker outlet. But a more important fact in connection with the line is that it will soon be carried on to Shamo, thereby opening up the communication of the provinces of Yunnan with Rangoon a port of shipment. There is already a considerable market at Bhamo, but this will be kept open by the large army, and the British Navy must either be overwhelmingly superior to all others or the southern coast of England must be efficiently guarded by troops and fortifications.

The completion of the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay is an event of importance to the British instead of having it in their room.

The President—They can use the buckets in their own private rooms and then have them removed into the privy as temporary arrangement. If I have a house of course no one can prevent my using a commode in my chamber if I choose, but for my own comfort I would like to have some place to remove it to after it has been used.

Mr. Price—Where do the women go?

Mr. Wong Shing—They have the bucket system.

Mr. Price—What is now proposed is the bucket system; only they will have a proper place for the bucket instead of having it in their room.

The President—They can use the buckets in their own private rooms and then have them removed into the privy as temporary arrangement. If I have a house of course no one can prevent my using a commode in my chamber if I choose, but for my own comfort I would like to have some place to remove it to after it has been used.

Mr. Price—Where do the women go?

Mr. Wong Shing—They have the bucket system.

Mr. Price—But the scavenger comes every morning.

Mr. Humphreys—Mr. Ed's opinion is that it is very unwholesome to have the buckets in the rooms all night polluting the air people have to breathe, and he thinks some place ought to be provided to which they can be removed, so that the atmosphere should be kept as pure as possible.

Mr. Wong Shing—They are cleaned every morning.

Mr. Price—But it is very unwholesome to have them in your room when you are asleep.

The CHAIRMAN—I cannot endorse that, unless in a case of typhus fever or cholera. Ordinarily there is no unwholesome effect produced within twenty-four hours. From my own experience I cannot say that any of the great mortals, I mean by the word privies, or that it is any less where they are privies than the places where they are.

Mr. Humphreys—And there is a danger of producing a greater nuisance than the present system.

The President—If they have a commode in their room, they are compelled to have it cleaned regularly, but if they had a special place for it they might leave it for a long time. There are other smells that are worse than privies, such as oil macking, and those places where they put up sharks' fins, etc. It has turned me sick as a dog many times, which have been caused by the action of Mr. Ed's resolution.

If Mr. Wong Shing disapproves of it, he can draw attention to it in the Legislative council. We are only asked to give an opinion on the section. Mr. Wong Shing thinks it would be better to have no privy at all. If it is to be used as a store room—

Mr. Humphreys—That would be a source of danger.

The President—The danger is that it might not be cleaned regularly.

Mr. Price—Sir Alfred Birrell proposed as an amendment the following:—"That no sufficient reason has been shown for the erection of the privies mentioned in the Ordinance and that the present system works as satisfactorily if not more so than the one suggested would probably do."

This was not seconded.

Mr. Ed's motion on being put to the vote was carried, the President and the mover and seconder voted in favour, Mr. Wong Shing voted against it, and Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Lynnes voted in favour.

Mr. Ed next brought forward a proposition with reference to the drainage of privies. By Section 52 it was provided that the floor should have a fall towards the door, and by section 53 that there should be no communication with any drain. He said the floor should not slope towards the door, but towards one corner, and there should be a pipe to carry off the water when the floor was full.

The President said there was a danger that the pipe would be used as a urinal, as was the case with down pipes when they were allowed inside houses.

Mr. Ed said that to avoid any nuisance on the part of the lot holders was the object of the scheme, and that the pipe should be short enough to be easily cleaned.

The President seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Section 54, regulating the description of receptacles was considered and a recommendation made that the Board then adjourned.

## THE HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 20th instant. There were present Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, President; Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Lynnes, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. Wong Shing, M.R.C.S.; Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said the business of the meeting was to consider the sections of the Building Ordinance relating to privies. He understood Mr. Ed had some suggestions to make.

Mr. Ed read section 50, which provides that every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be provided with a privy of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the inmates and not into the building. He proposed that a recommendation be made to the Government to the effect that as there seemed to be no provision in the Ordinance for a back-yard or open space wherein to build a privy some provision should be made for that purpose, and if this were not found practicable, rather than that any house should be without a privy it would be better to allow it open into the house with a proper worm door, or a window opening to a privy outside. At the present time, however, the value of a direct cable between Hongkong and Singapore would not be lessened but rather augmented by the provision of a Canadian cable, as it would secure to the Imperial Government an alternative way of direct communication through British territory, with India and Australia. It is therefore professed to be hoped that the suggested cable will not be abandoned for long. Nor should it be forgotten, when laying this line, to allow it to touch at Kowloon, British North Borneo, and thus bring that rising state into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

In connection with our remarks in yesterday's issue on the subject of a direct cable

## A DIRECT CABLE BETWEEN HONG-KONG AND SINGAPORE.

The conservative and unprogressive Chinese Government is not the only administrative body that requires the healthy stimulus of stern necessity to compell its move. How much pressure is required to set in motion the wheels of some departments of His Britannic Majesty's Government, in perhaps only fully known to those politicians who have for years been vainly—or often apparently attempting to force on reforms and improvements urgently needed. It is too often the case, even in practical England, that measures of precaution which common prudence ought to suggest, are deferred until absolute danger seems imminent, and then, under the influence of panic, works are hastily undertaken which might have been carried out more efficiently, and at far less cost, if quietly provided in time of political security. It is only very lately, owing to the repeated warnings of experts, borne out by official trials, that the inadequacy of the Navy has been forced on the conviction of the Authorities, and that they have been induced to take steps to render it equal to the demands likely, in time of war, to be made upon it. The force of the axioms that it is useless to work to our prejudice in the Chinese capital. Clearly the wisest course for us to pursue is to press for the proposed direct cable to Singapore. In time of war efforts would, as a matter of course, be made to cut this even, but as the shorts ends would be effectively protected, it would not be so easy a task for an enemy's warships to find and haul up the cable in deep water. It is sometimes a very difficult job for the Telegraph Company's repairing ships to do this, and would be vastly more so for a vessel unaccustomed to the work and not possessed of the proper appliances. It is hard to realize in time of peace all the benefit that the maintenance of telegraphic communication with the rest of the world would mean when hostilities were in progress near our shores, but this is certainly to be expected. If cut off from such communication all sense of security would vanish. As security is the life of trade, it requires no prescience to predict that business would beat a standstill, and that something like panic would prevail.

between Hongkong and Singapore, we overlooked one contingency. An alternative route to Europe—probably that to which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce referred in their reply to the letter of the Colonial Secretary—will shortly be established, but this will be through China to the Burmese frontier, connecting with the Indian system. But how far will we rely upon the Chinese system and its working, especially in time of war? There are few persons, we imagine, who would care to place much confidence on a line worked entirely by Chinese, who would take their own time in transmitting messages, and who, if the line were blown down or interrupted, would repair the telegraph wires at their own convenience. It might also happen that through some complication our relations with the Peking Government were at the time not so cordial, or some hostile influence might be working to our prejudice in the Chinese capital. The Governor—Well, that is my proposal; rather that those should be no privy, allow it to open into the house, provided it has a proper window, door, and ventilation.

The President—Mr. Wong Shing says you will have a great deal of difficulty about it. He measured many of the houses, and I can assure you his measurements from my own experience. The depth of many of the houses is only 40 feet.

Mr. WONG SHING—Many of them are lost.

The Governor said that in some of the new houses, there near the Recreation Ground for instance, the depth was over 62 feet, but in the old buildings in Queen's-road he doubted whether they would find 40 feet, certainly that was the outside.

Mr. ED—The Ordinance says "every new domestic building." It does not mention the old ones, but a man is going to build a new house I think something of that kind should be provided.

The President—Section 66 of the Health Ordinance insists on the yard principle.

Mr. WONG SHING—That is just the difficulty.

The Health Ordinance says, where the land has been purchased from the Crown after the passing of this Ordinance.

The President—This won't touch reconstructed houses. Supposing a house is pulled down in Queen's-road, it may be built up again exactly the same as it was before.

Mr. N. G. MITCHELL-LYNNEs—It does not read like that.

Mr. ED—When a house is rebuilt it will have to have a privy; but I think the Legislature Council will have to deal with this point.

Mr. HUMPHREYS seconded Mr. Ed's proposition.

Hon. WONG SHING—The Chinese women would have to have a common privy for the whole of the tenants of a house or floor, and to the men, they all go to the public latrines. Then there is no room for privacy. If you take the houses in Jersey-street, their depth is only 51 feet for a similar distance of the present Praya which will thus become an inland street.

The cost of all this works the amount of which is estimated at somewhat more than \$2,000,000, to be defrayed by the owners of the frontage-lots, will be a heavy burden on the lot-holders, and that is the case in the lot-holders is under a law containing a condition by which his land may at any time be required for a public purpose, the Surveyor-General being in such case constituted the sole arbitrator—and if the land of my lot-holder were to be, as it legitimately might be, required for this public purpose, the position created by him by a condition to which he has voluntarily consented, will be a heavy one, and it is difficult to see that the lot-holders will be able to bear it. The provision in question is that of the Surveyor-General being in such case constituted the sole arbitrator, and that is the case in the lot-holders is under a law containing a condition by which his land may at any time be required for a public purpose, the position created by him by a condition to which he has voluntarily consented, will be a heavy one, and it is difficult to see that the lot-holders will be able to bear it.

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